



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

§

VS.

§

CASE NO. 1:14-CR-79(6)

DANIEL EZEKIEL BENJAMIN

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FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON GUILTY PLEA
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

By order of the District Court, this matter was referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for administration of a guilty plea and allocution under Rules 11 and 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Magistrate judges have the statutory authority to conduct a felony guilty plea proceeding as an “additional duty” pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). *United States v. Bolivar-Munoz*, 313 F.3d 253, 255 (5th Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 123 S. Ct. 1642 (2003).

On January 7, 2016, this cause came before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for entry of a guilty plea by the defendant, Daniel Ezekiel Benjamin, on **Count Six** of the charging **First Superseding Indictment** filed in this cause. Count Six charges that on or about December 31, 2013, in the Eastern District of Texas, Daniel Ezekiel Benjamin and two co-

defendants, knowingly possessed one or more stolen firearms¹ which had been shipped and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, knowing and having reasonable cause to believe the firearm was stolen, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(j).

Defendant, Daniel Ezekiel Benjamin, entered a plea of guilty to Count Six of the First Superseding Indictment into the record at the hearing.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 the Court finds:

- a. That Defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the guilty plea in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Texas subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.
- b. That Defendant and the Government have entered into a plea agreement and a plea agreement addendum which were disclosed and addressed in open court, entered into the record, and placed under seal.
- c. That Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a knowing, voluntary and freely made plea. Upon addressing the Defendant personally in open court, the Court determines that Defendant's plea is voluntary and did not result from force, threats or promises. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(b)(2).
- d. That Defendant's knowing, voluntary and freely made plea is supported by an

¹Count Six of the First Superseding Indictment specifically names a large number of allegedly stolen firearms, including their make, model and serial numbers. The Court incorporates those specific allegations herein.

independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense and Defendant realizes that his conduct falls within the definition of the crime charged under 18 U.S.C. § 922(j).

STATEMENT OF REASONS

As factual support for Defendant's guilty plea, the Government presented a factual basis. *See Factual Basis and Stipulation.* In support, the Government and Defendant stipulated that if this case were to proceed to trial the Government would prove beyond a reasonable doubt, through the sworn testimony of witnesses, including expert witnesses, and through admissible exhibits, each and every essential element of the crime charged in Count Six of the First Superseding Indictment. The parties further stipulated that the Government would also prove that the defendant is one and the same person charged in Count Six of the First Superseding Indictment and that the events described in the First Superseding Indictment occurred in the Eastern District of Texas. At the guilty plea hearing, the parties also stipulated on the record that the firearms addressed in the *Factual Basis and Stipulation* include some of those specific firearms named in Count Six of the First Superseding Indictment.

The Court incorporates the proffer of evidence described in detail in the factual basis and in the record at the guilty plea in support of the guilty plea.

Defendant, Daniel Ezekiel Benjamin, agreed with and stipulated to the evidence presented in the factual basis. Counsel for Defendant and the Government attested to Defendant's competency and capability to enter an informed plea of guilty. The Defendant agreed with the evidence presented by the Government and personally testified that he was entering his guilty plea knowingly, freely and voluntarily.

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

IT IS THEREFORE the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the Guilty Plea of Defendant which the undersigned determines to be supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense charged in **Count Six** of the charging **First Superseding Indictment** on file in this criminal proceeding. The Court also recommends that the District Court accept the plea agreement and the plea agreement addendum pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c). Accordingly, it is further recommended that Defendant, **Daniel Ezekiel Benjamin**, be finally adjudged as guilty of the charged offense under **Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j)**.

Defendant is ordered to report to the United States Probation Department for the preparation of a presentence report. At the plea hearing, the Court admonished the Defendant that the District Court may reject the plea and that the District Court can decline to sentence Defendant in accordance with the plea agreement, the federal sentencing guidelines and/or the presentence report because the sentencing guidelines are advisory in nature. The District Court may defer its decision to accept or reject the plea agreement and addendum until there has been an opportunity to consider the presentence report. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3). If the Court rejects the plea agreement, the Court will advise Defendant in open court that it is not bound by the plea agreement and Defendant may have the opportunity to withdraw the guilty plea, dependent upon the type of the plea agreement. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)(B). If the plea agreement is rejected and Defendant still persists in the guilty plea, the disposition of the case

may be less favorable to Defendant than that contemplated by the plea agreement and addendum.

Defendant has the right to allocute before the District Court before imposition of sentence.

OBJECTIONS

Objections must be: (1) specific, (2) in writing, and (3) served and filed within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this report. *See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).*

A party's failure to object bars that party from: (1) entitlement to *de novo* review by a district judge of proposed findings and recommendations, *see Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 857 F.2d 275, 276-77 (5th Cir. 1988), and (2) appellate review, except on grounds of plain error of unobjected-to factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court, *see Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc). The constitutional safeguards afforded by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate's report and recommendation. *See Hernandez v. Estelle*, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Elsoffer*, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5th Cir. 1981) (per curiam).

SIGNED this the 11st day of January, 2016.



KEITH F. GIBLIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE